

Law Enforcement News

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Probe intensifies in search for Mass. killer

New England authorities are picking up the pace of a massive investigation to determine the identity of a suspected serial killer who has murdered at least nine young women — and perhaps as many as 11 — and dumped their bodies alongside busy highways in the New Bedford, Mass., area.

The Boston Globe reported on May 18 that lawmen in Plymouth County, Mass., have put together a list of 11 suspects in the murder of Sandra A. Botelho, who they say probably died at the hands of the serial killer, but no arrests have yet been made.

Botelho's body was found April 24 along Interstate 195 near Marion, Mass., about 15 miles east of New Bedford. She was the first victim found since Labor Day, and the first to be found outside neighboring Bristol County, where the investigation is centered.

State Police investigators attached to the office of Plymouth County District Attorney William O'Malley say they are only investigating Botelho's murder and are focusing on local residents who have a history of committing rape, murder or sexual assaults.

State Police Cpl. Nelson Ostiguy said investigators have developed a list of 11 suspects.

"We have strong feelings on certain people, but nothing definite," Ostiguy said.

Far From a Dead End

After local TV stations erroneously reported that troopers had found yet another body in Plymouth County, Ostiguy conceded that investigators are looking for a 10th body. They suspect that Christina Monteiro, 20, who disappeared from New Bedford last July, fell prey to the killer.

Another missing woman, Marilyn J. Roberts, 34, is also feared to be among the killer's victims. She is the daughter of a retired New Bedford police officer.

Meanwhile, Bristol County authorities continue to track down leads in the case with the help of the FBI and various police agencies across the nation, according to Jim Martin, a spokesman for District Attorney Ronald A. Pina.

Martin told LEN that while investigators are not close to apprehending a suspect, "we're far from a dead-end."

The investigation, headquartered in the Bristol County District Attorney's office, has been going on since the nude or partly clad bodies of young women began turning up along

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Review of LAPD ballistics unit set after botched test in murder case

Charges dropped against LA sheriff's deputy

At least two of the three firearms experts whose efforts led to the dismissal of murder charges against a Los Angeles County sheriff's deputy will be part of team reviewing the Los Angeles Police Department's firearms testing unit to find out how the examination of the alleged murder weapon was apparently bungled.

The Los Angeles Times reported May 17 that top LAPD brass decided to conduct an outside review into how the department's ballistics technicians misinterpreted tests aimed at linking a gun found in the car of Rickey Ross, an 18-year veteran Los Angeles Sheriff's Office deputy, to the murders of three prostitutes.

Murder charges against Ross were dropped on May 15 at the prosecution's request, after two firearms experts summoned by Deputy District Attorney William Hodgman confirmed the findings of another expert hired by the defense, who testified that markings on a spent cartridge case found at one crime scene did not match those test-fired from Ross's 9mm. Smith & Wesson. In addition, the experts said, markings found on the murder bullets

themselves did not match markings made during testfirings of Ross's gun.

Still a Suspect

Prosecutors say that the 40-year-old Ross, who was fired after his highly publicized arrest on Feb. 23, is still considered a suspect in the case.

"The measures that resulted in the dismissal of the case did not rule [Ross] out as a suspect in the murders," LAPD spokesman Cmdr. William Booth told LEN. He confirmed that the department is conducting a "pretty thorough" administrative review of the eight-member firearms testing unit.

"It might result in some changes, but the review is still under way. I'm not giving status reports on the nature of the review," Booth added.

But LEN has learned that at least two of the firearms experts whose findings were instrumental in the dismissal of charges against Ross — Alfred A. Biasotti, assistant chief of the California Department of Justice's Bureau of Forensic Services, and John Murdock, chief of the Criminalistics Laboratory Division at the Contra Costa County, Calif.,

Sheriff's Office — will be reviewing the workings of the firearms testing unit during the week of June 12-16.

"We have been asked to go... to do an audit of the laboratory and make some recommendations in terms of what went wrong and what could be done to prevent this from happening," Biasotti told LEN. He said that he and Murdock would be joined by several other firearms experts from outside California, but declined to say exactly what aspects of the operation they will examine.

Quest for Quality

Murdock told LEN he will propose examining several components of the unit, including: safety; security; size of the facility; budget; personnel; laboratory procedures; case management; training; equipment, and quality assurance, which he called a "very critical element" of any review. It can include the movement of cases, proficiency, training, hiring and retention of qualified personnel, and documentation of cases.

Murdock, who has participated in several similar reviews

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Bush's anti-crime plan gets mixed reviews

President Bush's anti-crime initiatives do not go far enough in combatting crime and drug trafficking at the state and local level, say a cross-section of national police leaders, many of whom voiced disappointment in the proposals, which were announced at a May 15 Capitol Hill ceremony honoring the nation's slain police officers.

Officials contacted by LEN said that at the very least, the proposals show that Bush is serious

about fighting crime, but they are unsure whether the President's approach will have a significant impact on criminal activity.

Dover, N.H., Police Chief Charles Reynolds, who is president of the 13,000-member International Association of Chiefs of Police, called Bush's anti-crime proposals "a cautious, measured and calculated approach."

"They're certainly reflective of the competing interests insofar as the gun issue is concerned."

What They Are Saying:

"It was not an identification at all. It was a flat-out error on the part of LAPD."

Dr. Charles Morton of the Institute of Forensic Science, critiquing the Los Angeles Police Department's ballistic analysis of an alleged murder weapon." (7:2)

Reynolds said.

Bush's gun-control proposals include making permanent the two-month-old ban on certain imported semiautomatic assault weapons — if a Government review finds that the weapons cannot be used for sporting purposes. He has also proposed restrictions on U.S.-made models by banning the manufacture, transfer and sale of gun magazines holding more than 15 rounds. Both moves, which have been criticized in some quarters as not going far enough, are seen as an appeasement of the National Rifle Association, of which the President is a life member.

State & Local Emphasis Sought

Reynolds said Bush is making a "real effort... to get at the problem of prison overcrowding" by spending \$1 billion for prison construction. But Reynolds added that "there's not a lot in his proposals for local and state police efforts, which is really where the real solution to crime is."

Federal law enforcers who are

members of IACP are said to be "pleased" that Bush has proposed the addition of 825 new agents to the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the U.S. Marshals Service. However, added Reynolds, "I think a lot of people would like to see him go faster and further. We didn't get into this mess in five months and I don't think we should expect that he's going to resolve it in five months."

Reynolds said that what is needed is a "strategic, short- and long-range plan of action to deal with the drug problem — a national plan that has strong emphasis and input from local and state police people as well as local and state education and rehabilitation people."

The Bush plan does not address the issues of drug-prevention education, treatment or rehabilitation — issues that Reynolds called "very important components of any strategy."

That view was echoed by Police Foundation president Hubert Williams, who said the program

"has got to be part of a broader package because there's nothing in there dealing directly with drugs."

Prison Jam Distorts System
Williams noted that most of the package focuses only on Federal efforts and "does not directly assist the states and particularly, the cities in dealing with the drug problem."

The proposal to build more Federal prisons, Williams said, does not take into account that during the 1980's, the need for increased prison capacity has grown by 8 percent yearly. The effect, he said, is to "create nationally the need for 900 prison beds per week."

"That's a multibillion-dollar price tag that no one can afford, particularly given the deficit problems" that exist in all levels of government, he added.

Williams said the prison overcrowding crisis has caused a "distortion in the way the

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Around the Nation

Northeast

Police, ruling that the last of 11 women involved was not the victim of discrimination.

Midwest

CONNECTICUT — Homicides in New Haven are said to be occurring at a rate that exceeds 1988's record pace. By mid-June, there were 15 murders in the city this year, 10 of those as a result of drug-related disputes. In 1988, the city had a total of 26 homicides.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Assistant Police Chief Isaac Fulwood has been named to replace Chief Maurice Turner, who plans to retire Aug. 1. City Council confirmation of the nomination is expected.

The nation's first victim services program for victims of drug-related crime opened in Washington June 20, as a joint venture of the Metropolitan Police Department, the District's public school system, the National Organization for Victim Assistance, and Action, the Federal volunteer agency. Trained volunteers will provide drug-crime victims with counseling and assistance.

MARYLAND — The number of gun incidents in Baltimore schools during the past school year dropped to 35, from 54 during the 1987-88 academic year. School officials credited increased security for the 35-percent decrease. The city plans to spend an additional \$1.5 million in the fall to double the number of school police from 50 to 100.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Col. George Iverson stepped down as head of the State Police, effective June 30.

NEW YORK — Three drug dealers who murdered rookie New York City police officer Edward Byrne in February 1988 have been sentenced to the maximum 25 years to life in prison, with the judge recommending that none of them be granted parole. Judge Thomas Demakos called Scott Cobb, Todd Scott and Philip Copeland "unfit to live in society." A fourth defendant in the case, triggerman David McClary, was convicted of murder June 6 and is yet to be sentenced.

PENNSYLVANIA — The Bucks County Housing Authority is offering tenants \$500 rewards in exchange for tips on drug use in nine housing developments and 1,400 single-family homes.

The State Senate has approved \$8 million in grants to counties to install or upgrade 911 emergency telephone service. Thirty-six of the state's 67 counties do not currently have 911 service. The bill was sent on to the House, which is considering its own 911 plan.

RHODE ISLAND — A Federal judge has closed an eight-year-old sex bias case against the State

Southeast

FLORIDA — The Legislature has passed a bill making it illegal for gun owners to leave weapons carelessly around children. Under the bill, which Gov. Bob Martinez is expected to sign, adults who fail to secure a loaded weapon that is used by a minor in an accidental shooting could be charged with a felony and sentenced to five years in prison.

Officials say marijuana smuggling is making a comeback along the state's Gulf Coast, due in part to negative publicity about cocaine and the effects of a drought on domestically-produced marijuana.

GEORGIA — Oscar Fernandez, a 25-year-old naturalized U.S. citizen born in Cuba, plans to challenge a 1937 state law barring foreign-born state troopers. The former sheriff's deputy reportedly has the support of Georgia State patrol officials.

LOUISIANA — Eight East Baton Rouge Parish sheriff's deputies quit earlier this month after an internal investigation into the sale and use of drugs. Sheriff Elmer Litchfield said the probe will be turned over to the District Attorney's office.

NORTH CAROLINA — State and local police drug teams will soon be working at airports and bus and train stations in Raleigh to fight crack cocaine. The State Police lab received 544 crack samples during the first quarter of 1989 — an increase of 176 percent over the same period last year.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Charleston officials are said to oppose a bill in the Legislature that would require police to videotape people arrested for drunken driving, saying that the plan would be too expensive and might be illegal.

VIRGINIA — State Police say 468 people were killed in the state in 1988, a 7.1-percent increase over 1987. Nearly three-quarters of the victims were male, and 59.2 percent were black. Motor vehicle thefts in the state showed the largest increase of any major crime category, increasing by 20.4 percent last year.

A three-month swap of undercover officers between Arlington and Alexandria has led to indictments against 81 alleged crack dealers. The police departments traded undercover agents to avoid detection by dealers who might have become familiar with the officers in their areas.

video poker games: hidden devices that look like fuse boxes, with remote control switches to convert TV's into gambling machines.

WYOMING — Sixteen Laramie County residents paid \$20 each over the weekend of June 17 to spend a night in the county's new jail and help authorities iron out any bugs in the facility. One volunteer "inmate," State Senate chief clerk Liz Hanes, said she did it for "the adventure."

Southwest

ARIZONA — Border Patrol agent Gary Patrick Callahan, 41, who was arrested on charges of selling drugs to support a lavish lifestyle, was released on bail earlier this month over the objections of prosecutors. Callahan claims he was living on California lottery winnings.

COLORADO — The Weld County Council has postponed until January a decision on whether to raise the salaries of the sheriff and other county officials.

NEW MEXICO — Ex-Sierra County Sheriff Charlie Sedillo and ex-deputy Tom Dorris face up to 4½ years in prison and \$10,000 fines following their convictions for conspiracy and bribery.

OKLAHOMA — The money-laundering trial of drug kingpin Jose Contreras-Subias ended earlier this month with a plea agreement, under which Contreras pleaded guilty to three Federal racketeering charges and forfeited \$5 million in drug profits in exchange for a 15-year prison term.

TEXAS — Two selective traffic enforcement programs and an operation aimed at people with outstanding warrants were temporarily suspended June 1 by Hurst Police Chief Keith Rippy, who said the move was part of a general evaluation of all department programs to look at "cost/revenue comparisons and officer hours spent." Rippy denied that the programs were the victims of budget cuts for the 1989-90 fiscal year.

Houston police officers have joined the ranks of lawmen nationwide who are giving teddy bears to children victimized by mental, physical or sexual abuses, traffic accidents, domestic disputes and other traumatic experiences. The Houston program, launched May 1, has used private fundraising efforts to purchase 600 bears. Another 1,000 bears are said to be on the way.

Javier Suarez Medina, 19, was sentenced to death June 5 for the Dec. 13 murder of Dallas nar-

cotics officer Larry Cadena, who was shot seven times as he tried to complete an undercover deal for four ounces of cocaine. A jury deliberated two hours before condemning Suarez to death by lethal injection.

Far West

ALASKA — Anchorage police officer Louis Mizelle died June 6 of wounds suffered in a shooting spree at an apartment the day before. Michael Washington, 31, was arrested after police used concussion grenades, tear gas and police dogs to force his surrender.

CALIFORNIA — George Sanchez, the 27-year-old "ski-mask rapist," was sentenced June 6 to 406 years in prison for sexually assaulting 26 women ranging in age from 16 to 84.

Timothy Loggins, a 20-year-old car thief served a weekend "sentence" for his crime, after being ordered by Pleasanton Municipal Judge D. Ronald Hyde to write 10,000 times, "If I don't own it, I won't take it." Loggins was released Monday after handing in a thick sheaf of yellow legal-size paper.

HAWAII — Attorney General Warren Price has blamed drug use for the increase in property crimes throughout the state last year. Property crimes were up in all parts of the state except for Kauai County, for an overall 4.1-percent increase. Violent crimes decreased by an aggregate 1.4 percent, despite rising in all areas except Honolulu.

NEVADA — The Assembly Ways and Means Committee approved a special 5-percent pay hike for Highway Patrol members June 6, then rescinded the raise after learning that troopers had picketed the state building in Las Vegas the day before to protest low pay. The committee's chairman, Assemblyman Marvin Sedway, said: "I don't like them to think they can intimidate us. It looks like we rolled over." Sedway did not rule out the possibility of the raise being reinstated later in the legislative session.

OREGON — A law enforcement task force has been formed in the La Pine area to investigate the poisoning and mutilation deaths of 26 cattle during a two-week period in late May and early June.

WASHINGTON — A study has reported that the Seattle Police Department needs \$6.7 million to hire an additional 79 officers, 30 detectives, 7 sergeants, 5 lieutenants and 41 civilian employees. A special tax for police purposes is said to be under consideration.

Guilty as charged:

New wrinkle in rape cases

A 28-year-old Richmond, Va., woman was convicted of rape on May 17 on the basis of having given her husband permission to have sex with her 11-year-old daughter, and the prosecutor who won the conviction said the case should show other criminal justice officials "just how little you need" to hold someone responsible as a principal in the second degree.

The woman, whose name was not revealed in local press reports out of concern for her children, faces five years to life in prison when she is sentenced on July 25. Her husband, 33, was due to go on trial June 22 on charges of rape, aggravated sexual battery and forcible sodomy of the girl, now 12 years old. He could be sentenced to three life terms plus 20 years if he is convicted on all charges.

The case was seen as unique because existing law on rape defendants who are not active participants did not address the particular circumstances of this case. Nancy Bryan, the Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney who tried the case, told LEN that the woman had given permission to her daughter and husband to

engage in sexual acts, made privacy available to them and allowed them use of the marital bed.

Shared Criminal Intent

"I take the position that if she shared his criminal intent, as clearly she did when she gave permission to the girl to go into the room and have sex with her husband, that by itself is enough to make her a principal to the second [degree]," Bryan said in an interview shortly after the verdict.

If the victim had been older, Bryan said, the act would have been consensual and "wouldn't have been the same degree of rape that it was by virtue of her age. And she wouldn't have needed her mother's permission."

Defense lawyers claimed the mother was "superdependent" on her husband, who had adopted her two daughters several years ago. The mother, a 10th-grade dropout who had never held a job, told police that she allowed her husband to have sex with her daughter because he told her it would make the daughter "not want to do it when she was a teenager." She allowed the rapes to

continue over a period of three years because she feared that her husband would leave her.

A therapist examining the defendant testified that the woman said: "I didn't know how to stop it. I was afraid of losing him. If I had said stop, he would have gotten mad. But he doesn't hit me or the kids. He just leaves for a while. I was afraid he might leave for good."

"Creative" Prosecution

But Bryan maintained that the woman's fears were no justification for allowing the rapes to continue. She noted there was no evidence of threats by the husband and that on occasions when the mother refused to grant permission for the intercourse to occur, it did not.

"I'm sorry but I don't buy that as an excuse," Bryan insisted. "The mother had the power to say no and she chose not to. My impression of the lady's words to her therapist was that she did these things to please her husband. I find that offensive."

Bryan said she based her prosecution on a 1985 Virginia case,

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Boston turns up heat on gang-related crime

Police and prosecutors in Boston are applying a "full court press" to the city's increasing problems with criminal youth gangs, announcing the formation of a task force on May 24 aimed at slashing the amount of time it takes to prosecute youthful offenders charged with gang-related crimes.

Five "seasoned" prosecutors will head a unit that will handle gang-related cases on a two-track basis, which should cut the length of time from a probable cause hearing to trial, said Dave Rodman, a spokesman for the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office.

It is District Attorney Newman Flanagan's hope, Rodman said, that gang-related cases can be disposed of within 90 days of arrest by trying cases at the Superior Court level instead of in the Judicial Court. Higher bails will be requested for suspects as well.

Prosecution will be "swift and immediate — and properly done as well," Rodman said.

The task force grew in part out of a seminar on gangs, held in California last fall and attended by a number of Boston police officials and prosecutors, Rodman said.

they felt they had [gang activity] under control. . . but as the weeks wore into months, we see it's not so and we're looking ahead to summer. The bad guys are going to be taken off the street, if so warranted," Rodman said.

He said the District Attorney has warned youths that they will "wind up in a coffin or in a cell" if they become involved with criminal gangs.

The aggressive moves against youth gangs comes some months after residents and community leaders in the largely minority Roxbury and Dorchester sections of Boston warned of increasing drug dealing and violence stemming from the gang problem. [See LEN, Jan. 15, 1989]

Boston police statistics show that three gang-related homicides occurred through April, as well as 23 shootings by alleged gang members, most of them in their teens. Last year there were six homicides involving gang members, the figures show.

"Right now, the information we have is that most of them are armed," said Rodman, "and what they're doing is carrying out factional [gunfights] with other gangs and amongst themselves — and innocent people are getting hurt."

About 150 of an estimated 400 alleged gang members are con-

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Unquotable ruling:

NYSP hiring order lifted by judge

A Federal judge recently lifted a 1979 court order that imposed strict quotas on the New York State Police for hiring minorities and women, noting that the "remarkable change" in the composition of the agency's personnel no longer warranted court-ordered guidelines.

In the May 8 ruling, Judge James T. Foley of the Federal District Court in Albany turned down the state's request that he leave in place a reduced version of the quotas. Foley, who had ordered the original quotas in 1979, supported the U.S. Justice Department's position that the quotas be vacated entirely.

"There has been a remarkable change over the years in the black and Hispanic representation in the New York State Police Division," Foley wrote. "The public image of the New York State Police is no longer affected and troubled by unfair representation of blacks and Hispanics in its ranks."

When Foley issued his order in 1979, only 33 of the 3,400 state troopers — 0.97 percent — were black, while 27, or 0.8 percent, were Hispanic. There were only 26 female troopers, representing 0.78 percent of the force. At the time, Foley called minority and female representation in the department "shockingly low."

State Police statistics confirm, however, that the situation has improved markedly since then. Of the 4,000 state troopers currently employed, 372, or 9.3 percent, are black, and 256, or 6.4 percent, are Hispanic. Women now make up 5.3 percent of the force,

holding 212 sworn positions.

State Police Supt. Thomas Constantine said he was initially disappointed with Foley's decision not to agree to his request that quotas for minority males be maintained, albeit reduced from the current 40 percent of each training class to about 20 to 25 percent.

"We had, over the last 10 years, reached and exceeded the goal for Hispanic [males] and were very, very close to reaching the goal for



Constantine

black males," Constantine told LEN. "So we went back into the courts for direction as to what to do, really looking for some type of figure that would allow us to reach the figures that we thought would be coming out of the 1990 census."

Constantine said State Police officials worried that without quotas, they would not be able to ensure that minority groups and women were well represented. They also feared the ire of the

Justice Department, whose suit against the State Police in 1979 had led to Foley's imposition of hiring quotas.

The Justice Department had argued in a recent brief that the 10-percent quota mandated for women had limited rather than increased the hiring of female troopers. Foley agreed that the 10-percent quota "seems to be an unnecessary artificial cap."

Constantine said he was "heartened" by the Justice Department's offer to help the State Police develop testing guidelines that will ensure that no minorities or women are discriminated against.

"If, under testing guidelines, there was an examination that had adverse impact [on minorities and women] and that couldn't be controlled, then we could look for ways to adjust those scoring techniques," Constantine said. "So now we're working with the Justice Department to find out exactly what that means."

Constantine said he felt that when new educational requirements for trooper applicants go into effect — requiring all to have at least one year of college in 1990 and two years in 1991 — the potential "adverse impact" of testing will be "minimized."

"We're still looking toward — and believe we can have — a very strong representation of minorities in each of our upcoming classes, probably proportionate to the numbers of minorities who apply for the State Police" or about 20 to 25 percent of all applicants, Constantine said.

A Coffin or a Cell

"The police had told us that

Pot production, prices surge despite 1988 eradication campaign

Despite an intensive, heavily publicized eradication program aimed at destroying domestic marijuana production, production of the illegal weed grew by 38 percent last year and now fetches a higher price for growers than ever before.

A report by the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee, a panel of representatives from 11 U.S. agencies, estimates current U.S. production of marijuana to be 4,350 to 4,850 metric tons — more than double the output of two years ago. That puts the United States and Mexico — estimated to produce about 4,710 metric tons — as the world's second largest producers of the drug. Only Colombia, at 5,000 to 8,700 metric tons yearly, produces more marijuana, the report said.

One metric ton equals 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.62 pounds.

Street prices for marijuana have reached their highest levels ever — up to \$300 dollars an ounce — partly because of the increased production of sinsemilla, a seedless variety that is more potent than traditional "commercial grade" cannabis, the report added.

U.S. growers now account for about one-fourth of the marijuana supply available to consumers, according to the report.

While marijuana prices are high, the NCIC report noted that cocaine prices are continuing to fall and that street purity of the

drug has increased. Production levels of cocaine are said to be at their highest ever, with the drug selling for as little as \$11,000 a kilogram last year, nearly two-thirds less than in 1985, when the average price of a kilogram was \$30,000.

The 101-page report by NCIC provides the only official Government tally of illicit drug supplies in the United States. The report said the overall drug problem is worsening and the increased purity of cocaine is causing a staggering rise in cocaine-related hospital emergencies.

It's Officially Summer

And that means it's time once again for Law Enforcement News to switch over to its summer schedule of publishing once a month. LEN will be published on the 15th of July and August, allowing staff to replenish the stockpile of topical law enforcement articles and interviews (and take some overdue time off). Our regular semimonthly schedule will resume in September.

People and Places

The family of Mann

San Diego police officers presented 76-year-old Muriel Bailey Mann Dudley with a Mother's Day gift she thought was long lost — a book that was stolen from her home last summer, containing irreplaceable records and documents chronicling her family's history as far back as 1700.

"We're going to present it to her as sort of a Mother's Day gift," police spokesman Bill Robinson told the San Diego Union.

The book, which contains an Alabama land deed signed in 1829 by President Andrew Jackson, as well as an 1881 North Carolina land deed signed by fabled lawman Wyatt Earp, was turned over to the Police Department as found property last October. It had been stolen in July by burglars who also took Dudley's television set and cable box.

At the time, however, the disappearance of the book was overlooked, and the item was never included in the burglary report's list of missing property.

Because the book was signed by Muriel Bailey and Dudley had filed the burglary report under the name of Muriel Mann, property clerks were seemingly left with no way of tracking down the rightful owner, said Officer Patricia Patterson.

Property supervisor Mona

Vallon kept up the search, embarking on a continuous check of computerized crime reports. As she examined the book one day, Vallon came across a card with Dudley's Ocean Beach address on it. Patterson and Vallon finally figured out that Muriel Dudley was the same person as Muriel Bailey and Muriel Mann.

Dudley, a retired San Diego schoolteacher who holds a doctorate in Latin American history, was relieved to learn that the book was safe. She said the book, which also contains currency dating from the 1800's, receipts, family wills, documents, military records and an 1850 map of the Baileys' Alabama homestead, was handed down to her by her mother.

Robinson and Patterson presented the book to Dudley on May 14 — Mother's Day.

The write stuff

A Corpus Christi, Tex., Municipal Court judge is hopeful that sentencing juvenile offenders to write 30-page term papers on how to get into college will convince them to pursue higher education rather than tak-

ing the low road to a life of crime. Judge Robert J. Gonzalez said he believes he has hit upon a creative and effective alternative to the usual methods of disposing of such cases as petty theft, simple assault, and alcohol possession by juveniles, which typically result in fines upon conviction.

Gonzalez told the Associated Press that when he worked as a prosecutor at the County Attorney's office, he learned that creative approaches to probation were often encouraged.

"I've decided that instead of just a straight fine, we ought to put the juveniles on probation and have the young person write a 30-page paper," Gonzalez said. "We take a juvenile who has engaged in delinquent activity and turn him or her into a college-bound young person."

Since Gonzalez started giving out homework assignments about 11 months ago, about 40 youthful offenders have submitted term papers, and every one of them is said to have expressed some interest in going to college.

Paul Donnelly, the chief probation officer of the Nueces County Juvenile Probation Department, told the AP that teenagers who had never written papers of more than two or three pages in length "are coming back with excellent papers."

"I know of no other judge doing

this, but I believe it's a great alternative to a straight fine and a conviction," said Gonzalez, who added that his role as guidance counselor doesn't end with the submission of the youths' projects.

"I've told them they can come back to me any time to talk about college and every single one of them has expressed an interest in going to college," the judge said.

100 years young

The San Diego Police Department celebrated its 100th birthday on May 16, but it will have to wait until later this year to receive what could be its most interesting birthday present — the first comprehensive written history of the department.

The book, as yet untitled, was written by 80-year-old Pliny Castanien, a police reporter for the San Diego Union from 1948 to 1974. The project, begun 12 years ago, may stand as the veteran reporter's swan song, and if a preview that recently appeared in the Union is any indication, it will be a scintillating one at that.

The book chronicles the trials, tribulations and triumphs of the

department from its humble beginning as a force of 13 men under its first chief, Joseph Coyne, to its current incarnation as a full-service agency of 1,795 officers headed by its 30th chief, Bob Burgreen.

Present-day San Diego police officers, who made 11,499 arrests in March, might wish they had worked back in September 1889, when the department made only 38 arrests on such charges as drunkenness, gambling, larceny, "safekeeping," and "insane."

The book also recounts the career of one of the department's legendary chiefs, Keno Wilson, who headed the department from 1909-17. During Wilson's tenure, dramatic changes took place in the city and its department. He had to deal with civil disturbances arising from the "free speech" movement of the Industrial Workers of the World; oversaw a campaign against widespread prostitution; hired the first female employees, including a detective, and buried the first San Diego police officer killed in the line of duty.

Under Wilson, a call-box network was set up, the department's fingerprint division was established and a police surgeon was appointed. The first black officer, John Cloud, was hired a year after Wilson left office.

Circling the wagons at Customs

U.S. Customs Commissioner William von Raab, whose office is denying persistent reports of his impending resignation, recently defended the contracting and management practices of the Customs Service — practices under scrutiny by a Congressional subcommittee, and deemed questionable by a General Accounting Office report.

In a Washington Times interview appearing May 4, shortly after allegations that von Raab and other Customs officials may have funneled contracts to friends and former employees, the Commissioner said he was trying to resolve some internal management problems and that most of the allegations were made by "scalp hunters" eager to see him ousted from the post he has held since 1981.

Witnesses testifying during a closed session of the House Ways and Means oversight subcommittee said that a close friend of von Raab's was paid \$1,164 an hour for an improper contract, while in another instance, a former Customs official made \$114,000 working nights and weekends to duplicate work already done by Customs employees.

The subcommittee was expected to refer the allegations to the General Accounting Office and to the Treasury Department's inspector

general, Michael Hill, for further investigation. The Times said the subcommittee would suggest reviews of financial arrangements between Customs and three persons close to von Raab — John Sawbill, von Raab's superior in two Federal agencies; Karen Severn, a former Customs financial officer; and Bim Wheeler, a long-time friend of the Commissioner.

Linda Gibbs, a former director of Customs' office of financial management and program analysis, told the subcommittee that von Raab ordered Customs officials to backdate documents illegally to create the illusion that the agency had money for programs that in fact had already been appropriated.



Von Raab
The best defense...

A report by the Treasury inspector general's office substantiated Gibbs' charges about the postdating of documents and the matter has been referred to the Justice Department. Von Raab admitted that an unknown Customs employee, using an "autopen," had affixed his signature to a copy of a document dated Sept. 30 that he had actually signed Oct. 18, but he denied any violations of Treasury rules.

He went on to claim that Hill was "biased" and has "intentionally harassed Customs over the years."

The Washington Times reported that Sawhill, a former head of the Federal Energy Administration whom von Raab served as a high-ranking aide, was a consultant for the New York firm of McKinsey & Co. when it received a \$583,603 subcontract to automate some of Customs' operations. Sawhill received \$1,164 an hour for his services.

An internal review by Customs concluded that the McKinsey subcontract was not competitively bid or reviewed.

Customs' contract with Severn, who formerly headed the agency's financial office, enabled her to receive more than \$100,000 for work that was already being done in house, according to a Customs

review. Von Raab said Severn's services were enlisted because "at the time, the person responsible for that [Gibbs] was incompetent."

Customs' financial arrangements with businessman Bim Wheeler, a long-time friend of von Raab's, may also come under scrutiny because witnesses told the subcommittee that Wheeler appeared to have numerous subcontracts with the agency that were billed through various companies.

Bimco has had four Customs contracts, von Raab said, but added: "I have no role in the procurement of any specific contract in Customs."

The inner workings of the Customs Service are also being probed by Robert Wortman, the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, who has begun a grand jury investigation into a \$17-million contract between Customs and Northrop World Wide Aircraft Services Inc. Von Raab maintains that the contract, which was supposed to save Customs money by having Northrop sell and manage property and money seized from drug traffickers, is "one of our most thoroughly audited."

According to Gibbs, however, the contract eventually cost Customs \$12.6 million more than the money available in the forfeiture fund.

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John J. Collins
Publisher

Marie Simonetti Rosen
Associate Publisher

Peter C. Dodenhoff
Editor

Jacob R. Clark
Staff Writer

Lealie-Anne Davidson
Subscriptions

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden, Joseph Weller (columnists).

Field Correspondents: Kenneth Avassio, Michael Braswell, Hugh J.B. Cassidy, Jack Dowling, Tom Gitchoff, Robert S. Klosiewicz, Ron Van Raalte.

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A firm foundation:

A poisonous tree bears some tasty fruit

An idea born out of a police corruption scandal nearly 20 years ago has grown into an important boon for the New York City Police



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

Department. It is the New York City Police Foundation, a non-profit organization that was set up in 1971 following the Knapp Commission's hearings on corruption in the NYPD. The foundation's original purpose was to remove the possibility of conflicts of interest by serving as a conduit when individuals and companies want to make gifts to the Police Department, thus removing direct contact between the donor and the police.

The foundation still has that role, accepting a wide variety of gifts for the Police Department. Every year the foundation gets horses for the mounted unit, dogs for the bomb squad, computers, vehicles, and even paper to print a newsletter on health issues for the police. But the foundation's services today go far beyond the role of a middleman. It funds and helps to run projects aimed at enhancing the work and well-being of the department and individual officers. Put broadly, its primary task is to do things for the department that can't be done with normal operating funds.

For example, after a study evaluated the joint Police Department-Board of Education drug-prevention curriculum, the Police Foundation produced two drug education videos. One is now used for grades 4-7 in the city's schools and the other is shown to parents' groups and civic organi-

zations across the city. (Police executives who would like to see a copy can call the foundation at 212-751-8170, or the distributor, Films for the Humanities, at 609-452-1128.)

The foundation looks to the health of individual officers, too. Through its Worksite Hypertension Program, it sends a crew consisting of a supervising physician, a nurse practitioner and nurse's aides from borough to borough to test and treat officers for hypertension. If medication is required, the officer buys it, but at a greatly reduced rate. "We've tested thousands of officers," says the foundation's executive director, Pamela D. Delaney. "It's a very popular program."

(On a personal note, I had the pleasure this year, as president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation, of helping to furnish — through the New York City Police Foundation — a fitness

center for members of the department's 19th Precinct.)

The foundation, chaired by Gerald W. Lynch, the president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, has lent its support to the Police Cadet Corps, an effort to attract more college-educated recruits by paying college tuition and providing training and police experience. The foundation funds special courses for cadets and has secured corporate help with recruitment campaigns.

Looking to the past as well as the future, the foundation has supported the police museum located at the city's Police Academy, and is the spark plug behind a proposed major exhibit on the history of New York's Finest, which will be staged by the Museum of the City of New York within the next few years.

On its agenda for the future, the foundation expects to produce a drug education video for children in kindergarten through third grade to complement the existing documentary for grades 4-7. In addition, the foundation plans to fund training for police executives responsible for developing strategies to detect and prevent suicide attempts by officers — a growing problem in the department.

The foundation spends about \$250,000 a year on special projects. Since 1971 it has raised \$5 million for projects to promote officers' health and morale, personnel development and scholarships, law enforcement proficiency, and crime prevention.

Although it keeps at arm's length from the Police Department, the foundation has an official liaison with the office of First Deputy Commissioner Richard Condon and deals with other units as needed. Some projects are suggested by the foundation, but,

said Delaney, "I'd say that probably in 80 percent of the cases they come to us with an idea."

The money for special projects is raised through proposals to foundations and other private-sector sources. For its \$236,000 annual operating budget (the foundation has a five-person staff), it looks to a highly successful dinner-dance held each February at police headquarters. For several years the dinner-dance has covered the operating budget and then some. Last February the event — plus income from advertising in a booklet called "Partners" — netted \$300,000, enough to pay the year's operating expenses with \$60,000 left over to go into the special projects fund. As the highlight of the dinner-dance, the foundation honors a citizen who has helped the police and gives awards to units within the department for outstanding work.

The New York City Police Foundation is the oldest and largest foundation of its kind, but is by no means the only one. In recent years, other foundations have been established for the Baltimore County, Md., Police Department, the New York state troopers, and law enforcement agencies in Connecticut and Delaware. Others may be in the offing, because Delaney says she has received inquiries about the New York City Police Foundation's methods from as far away as Atlanta and California. May their tribe increase.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, NJ 07675.

With help from outside, search for a serial killer picks up steam

Continued from Page 1
the county's major thoroughfares last July. The FBI is "working very closely" with local police agencies and the State Police, Martin said.

"And they are in the process of coming up with a profile for us of what we should be looking at, what we should be looking for," he added.

Killer Knows His Turf

Martin declined to reveal what investigators already know about the physical and psychological attributes of the killer. Authorities believe that the murders were committed by one person, but "have not ruled out the possibility that this person may be assisted by somebody," Martin said.

He noted that the murders have occurred during the airport city's peak business period, when ship traffic is at its highest.

"It appears to us," Martin observed, "that the individual or individuals who are responsible for this series of homicides are people who are known or know the local area, who have access in and out of this area, and basically know the lay of the land."

Some of the suspects who have been interviewed by investigators knew at least some of the victims, he added.

Numerous "common denominators" link the murders, Martin said, noting that "similar characteristics" have been found at different murder scenes. Beyond that, however, Martin declined to elaborate on how the killer murders his victims or what evidence is left behind.

Martin was willing to speculate a bit about the victims. He said all "suffered from drug dependencies" and required a "substantial amount of drugs for their habits," leading investigators to suspect

the killer knows about their narcotics habits and uses drugs as a "lure." There is no evidence that the women were abducted by the killer against their will.

Cross-Country Contacts

Investigators have been in contact with authorities in the Seattle area, where scores of young prostitutes have been abducted and slain by the so-called "Green River Killer," and in San Diego, where a rash of similar killings once had authorities convinced that the Seattle killer had moved his base of operations southward. But at this point, investigators do not suspect links between the three series of slayings, Martin said.

Similar killings that have taken place in other regions of New England are also being scrutinized, he added.

Los Angeles police officials have aided the investigation by allowing New England authorities the use of their new Homicide Information Tracking and Management Network (HITMAN), a computer program that allows investigators to collect and analyze facts about murders. The system stores such information as cause of death, motives of suspects, methods and other in-

formation, and is able to link homicides that share certain characteristics.

The system cuts down on the massive amounts of paperwork that characterize homicide investigations, while at the same time whittling to mere minutes the time it takes for detectives to sort and cross-reference details.

In addition, FBI labs are working "full-time" on evidence sent to them by New England officials, Martin said.

Checking Everything

Even psychics have called to offer their visions of what might have happened to the young victims.

"We've checked out what they've said, to no avail," Martin said. "You don't discard anything. You check everything, you look into everything you possibly can because you never know what you're going to find."

Despite the all-out efforts of investigators, however, detectives have not yet compiled enough evidence to make an arrest. But Martin thinks they may be close.

"We feel as confident as can be expected that the investigation is moving in the right direction. Are we ready to make an arrest today or tomorrow? No."

Fulbright Fellows Wanted

The United Kingdom Fulbright Commission in London is offering a special one-time professional fellowship in police studies during 1990-91, which will offer two American police professionals the opportunity to pursue extended training and professional development in the United Kingdom. Applicants for this practitioner-oriented program must hold U.S. citizenship and have a minimum of three years professional experience. Candidates should hold a bachelor's degree in criminal justice, police studies or a related social-science discipline. For further information and application forms, contact: Dr. Steven Blodgett, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3400 International Drive, N.W., Suite M-500, Washington, DC 20008. (202) 686-6240. Application deadline is Sept. 15, 1989.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ETHICS

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 1

WINTER/SPRING 1984

The Insanity Defense: An Exchange

Ernest van den Haag / Thomas Litwack

Deterring Illegal Behavior in Complex Organizations

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Mixed reviews for Bush's anti-crime plan

Continued from Page 1

criminal justice system is supposed to function."

"The criminal justice system is supposed to deter would-be offenders from committing criminal acts because of the punishments and penalties associated with getting arrested and going through the process. But today, it's more of the rule than the exception that people don't see any jail time.

"And therein lies a fundamental weakness and a major problem we have in dealing with crime in general" which the Bush plan fails to address, Williams said.

Williams, an active participant in last year's unsuccessful battle for passage of the Brady gun-control bill, called Bush's proposals with respect to assault-rifles "laudatory," but insufficient because they fail to ban the domestically produced weapons.

"We've got to be careful that we don't create lucrative home markets for weapons by excluding the importation of certain weapons. The ban has to cover all classes to be reasonable," Williams said.

The Federal Role in Research
But Williams said that overall, Bush should be applauded because "he's made these moves under a very austere fiscal environment and against the political whims of his constituents."

cy base."

Darrel Stephens, president of the Police Executive Research Forum, was more sharply critical of the Bush plan. He said the plan's only concession to state and local needs is the offer of a 5-percent bonus in drug enforcement grants for states that adopt Bush's model legislation to impose mandatory minimum sentences on those who use a gun in the commission of a crime.

"Five percent is not a lot of money," said Stephens. "The impact on state and local governments is negligible."

The President's initiatives fail to acknowledge the "crying need" for research to help solve the nation's crime problems, he continued.

"I think there's a clear Federal responsibility and a clear Federal role for supporting research into ways of dealing with drug and crime problems and ways of improving the way that police and courts and the correctional facilities operate. There's lots of questions," Stephens said.

"It seems to me that crime, drugs and violence and the national outcry that we've had for the last several years would point clearly to the need [and] that the American people place [research] as a high-priority item," he added.

The Bush plan has a "couple of

pieces missing" insofar as the gun issue is concerned, said Stephens, who added he would like to see the assault-weapon ban expanded to include domestic production and sales, as well as a handgun waiting period to restrict access to "these instruments of violence."

Sheriffs Are "Maxed Out"

Alan Weeks, the recently appointed executive director of the National Sheriffs' Association, is another official who had mixed reviews for Bush's proposals. The President, Weeks said, should take a "hard look" at the problems of jail overcrowding at the state and local levels and provide some funds to relieve the problem.

"The jails are full, the prisons are full and the locals are crying out for relief. Our sheriffs all over the United States are now turning jails into prisons," Weeks said.

The NSA official added that recent intensified efforts against crime, particularly against drug users and traffickers, have overloaded the criminal justice system to the point that sheriffs and corrections officials "are maxed out. They're almost burnt out. They're at the point right now where they need serious, serious help."

"I still think the President has to go one step further: He's got to

come back with some dollars that he earmarks for the state and locals," Weeks said.

Jack Yelverton, executive director of the National District Attorneys' Association, said the President's proposals were a good start toward dealing with violators of Federal laws.

But, he continued, "That's only about 10 percent of the crimes and criminal activities going on in this country. Ninety percent is handled by the state and local law enforcement agencies, and they need help."

The end result, Yelverton said, is that "you have people walking the streets that ought to be in jail. They violate probation and there's not a damned thing we can do about it. You're not going to put them in jail because there's no place to put them — and they know it."

Backing Up Tough Talk

There are also misgivings about the President's plan on Capitol Hill, where the initiatives will face the scrutiny of Congress.

"One thing does worry me," said Senator Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.). "The President failed to mention how we will fund this \$1.5-billion package. As we have learned again and again, you can't just talk tough — you have to be able to find the dollars to back your words."

However, DeConcini said he was generally "impressed" with the crime package, and said Bush's compromise on the gun issue was "sound" and showed "he's listened to the police, and to good common sense."

Representative Bill Hughes (D-N.J.), the chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime, said the proposals, while commendable, still do not go far enough in protecting the police against dangerous high-powered weapons.

"We need to move decisively to ban or otherwise restrict military-type weapons which have no legitimate sporting purpose, and which are being used with increased frequency by drug dealers, criminals and mental incompetents to carry out acts of violence," Hughes said. "I share the law enforcement community's profound disappointment that the President has chosen to put this issue on the shelf."

Hughes' press secretary, Mark Brown, told LEN that Congress has yet to receive Bush's formal legislative proposals. He said Congress might see fit to act on aspects of the crime problem that the President failed to address, including issues related to drug treatment, education and rehabilitation.

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Full-scale review set for LA ballistics unit following faulty test in murder case

Continued from Page 1

throughout California in the past 18 months, said, "The feeling I get is that they're sincerely interested in making it a first-class unit — one capable of producing results that people can rely on with confidence."

Firearms identification is an "area that is somewhat problematic in forensic science," Murdock said, "because the determinations that are made are mostly subjective in nature and they're based on the experience of the examiner. Let's face it, an examiner can be around for a number of years and not have the right kinds of experience."

"What a skilled examiner has to do is know what's significant and what's not significant and I think what happened in this case was they simply misinterpreted the limited agreement that was present," Murdock said, alluding to the breech block striations left on cartridge casings after firing.

Significance Misinterpreted

In the Ross case, Murdock said, the agreement between marks left on the cartridge found near one of the victims and those test-fired "wasn't significant."

"You can always find a little bit of agreement when you have to compare these kinds of marks, and a skilled examiner has to be able to decide whether the extent of the agreement is significant or not. In this case, it simply wasn't and I think that's why the error was made: They just misinterpreted the significance of the limited agreement that they saw," Murdock said.

The misinterpretation, he said, may have stemmed from the pressure placed on lab technicians by demanding caseloads.

The initial review of LAPD firearms tests in the Ross case was done by Charles Morton, head of the Criminalistics Laboratory of the Oakland-based Institute of Forensic Science. Morton, a private consultant with over 25 years in the field, was hired by Ross's co-counsel, Jay Jaffe, to analyze the firearms evidence in the case.

Test-firings of Ross's gun showed that the gun's ejector — a tiny piece of metal that drives the spent cartridge out of the firing chamber — left an oval-shaped mark near the outside of the shell casings. On a cartridge recovered from one of the crime scenes, however, the mark was narrower and near the inside of the shell.

A Telltale Mark

Morton also found that the minuscule impression left by the firing pin on the back of the shell resembled a telltale squiggle in LAPD test shots because of a tiny defect on the tip of the firing pin in Ross's gun. On the shell entered into evidence, there was no

such mark.

A microscopic comparison of the crime scene shell and LAPD test-fired shells showed that most of the breech block striations — microscopic scratches left on the shell after firing — did not go in the same directions, although a few did.

Morton then examined the three bullets.

"The three bullets from the victims matched each other very well and had consistent markings from one to the next so they were easy to identify to each other. In fact, those had been identified to each prior to the Ross gun becoming available," Morton said.

The LAPD "zeroed in on one particular land impression," Morton added, referring to the landings and grooves inside the barrel of the gun.

"Part of the problem, I thought, was there was the one land impression on all the evidence that had one deep scar on it and there was a similar deep scar on all the test bullets. And they zeroed in on that and then went from there to what they thought was an identification.

"As it turns out, that line they used was not in the same location," Morton said. "They were a little careless in terms of assessing where that mark was on the land impression. It really was not in the same place."

Flat-Out Error

On the basis of his examination of the evidence and his test-firings of Ross's gun, Morton came to the conclusion that the cartridge could not have come from the deputy's weapon. Additional testing by Murdock and Biasotti at the District Attorney's request supported Morton's conclusion.

"It was clearly an exclusion. It was not an identification at all. It was a flat-out error on the part of LAPD," Morton said.

"If you assume some strange thing happened to the gun between the time the bullets are fired and the time it's picked up, then theoretically, it could be the gun," Morton said.

The mistake in the analysis of the land impressions apparently was made because the bullets were not aligned properly under the microscope by Det. Jimmy Trahan, a 19-year LAPD veteran who has trained scores of police officers in the subject of weapons and ammunition analysis.

According to the Times, Trahan's half-page report of his findings did not mention differences in marks made by the firing pin and ejector. He said the test bullets fired from Ross's gun were "positive" matches to those which killed the three prostitutes — and underlined the word "positive." The shots, he added, could have been fired only by

Continued on Page 14

Where the crime scene meets the lab

Evidence photographs that detail how LAPD technicians and independent experts reached differing conclusions.



THE SUSPECT'S WEAPON: Photo above shows the ejector on Ross's 9mm. Smith & Wesson, which forces the spent shell casing out of the firing chamber.



EJECTOR MARKS: The photo at left shows the mark that Ross's gun made near the outer edge of shell casings during test firings. The photo at right, of a shell casing found near one victim's body, shows an ejector mark that is narrower and closer to the center.



FIRING PIN MARK: The left side of this comparison photograph shows a telltale mark left by the firing pin of Ross's gun during tests. No such mark was found on the shell found at the murder scene, as shown on the right side of the photo.



BULLET ALIGNMENT: The photo at left shows how police thought they had matched a key line on a bullet fragment found in one of the victims with a bullet test-fired from Ross's gun. But ballistics expert Charles Morton said that when properly aligned, as shown on the right, the lines did not match.

Forum

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Reclaim housing from the drug lords

"Recent reports about Edenwald Houses, a Bronx public housing project, provide a frightening illustration of cocaine's power to destroy life even for those who don't touch it. They also provide a powerful argument for Mayor Edward Koch's proposal to strengthen the undermanned housing police. A recent article in The Times quotes a longtime tenant as saying that the project was 'once a good place to live.' Now, however, it's a small-scale Beirut, where rival drug-selling gangs use guns and razors in a vicious struggle to monopolize sales. Crack has won so large a market among low-income families that aggressive dealers have set up distribution in public housing apartments to be nearer their customers. The housing police are professionals, and carry weapons. But there aren't nearly enough of them, and they are poorly coordinated with other anti-drug forces. Low and moderate-income projects are filled with children who are exposed to the temptations of crack as well as the more sinister opportunity to make money by helping the sellers. It is tragic that what was intended as a wise investment in housing for lower-income families has become a human as well as fiscal liability. By expanding the housing police, the city can enlarge its mission: reclaim all subsidized housing projects from the drug lords."

— *The New York Times*
June 16, 1989

Regional police cooperation

"The nomination of Edward V. Woods as the next city police commissioner suggests that Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke prefers a low-key approach in addressing Baltimore City's law enforcement and crime problems. There is nothing wrong with that. Many of the Police Department's long-standing problems are too complicated to be dealt with through flashy announcements and promises of quick-fixes. Nor are there any easy solutions in the war against drugs, domestic violence, sexual assaults and street crimes. Mr. Woods, who in his 29 years on the force rose from patrolman to deputy commissioner, knows that only too well. There is one area, however, where Mr. Woods can establish his mark at once: improved metropolitan cooperation. If the Baltimore City and Baltimore County fire departments can hammer out mutual aid agreements that cut response time and save lives, there is no reason why local law enforcement agencies cannot do the same. The absence of a mutual aid agreement between the city and county police is particularly puzzling because those two departments cooperate informally. Yet when it comes to day-to-day work, the two often must improvise when officers from one jurisdiction cross the governmental border in emergency situations. These officers are not empowered to act in an official capacity, even if they witness crimes in progress. If such increasingly serious crime problems as narcotics trafficking and car thefts are to be creditably attacked, improved cooperation is needed among regional law enforcement agencies. Mr. Woods should see to it that the Baltimore City police department becomes a full partner and leader in such cooperation."

— *The Baltimore Sun*
June 8, 1989

Jail-release plan to be costly

"The problems of the Dallas Police Department in complying with a new three-day jail release rule illustrate the underlying problem of maintaining law and order in our city. The underlying problem in the end is the same great ogre it always is — money. State district judges have told the police that prisoners who have not been formally charged with a crime after three days in jail will be automatically released. The police say they simply cannot meet that deadline. The judges are correct in insisting that local authorities move with dispatch to see that arrested persons are either formally charged or released. But the problems at the other end of the line are severe, too. Police detectives under severe pressure to get violent and dangerous prisoners off the streets, may have three or four live cases to work — suspects still at large — on the same day paperwork is due on several whom they have managed to put in jail already. There is only one permanent solution: money. If we want the police to arrest and incarcerate dangerous people, then we must pay for the staff it will take to meet the requirements of law and the constitution to keep those people in jail. No one ever said this was going to be cheap."

— *The Dallas Times Herald*
June 10, 1989

Warner:

Now, more than ever, where is the Drug Czar?

By John Warner

On June 7, the Washington Post published an article by staff writer Michael Isikoff accurately describing the serious disarray and conflicts among the multiplicity of Federal drug enforcement agencies. That this situation is detrimental to the so-called "War on Drugs" is obvious. It has been hoped that the creation of Drug Czar would provide the authority to consolidate the two dozen or more Federal agencies involved in drug enforcement, but it is doubtful that there is such an intent.

There is an urgent need for a single drug-enforcement army marching to the same drummer and responsible to a single commander through a clearly established chain of command. There are too many agencies fighting not the drug traffickers but each other — for turf, glory and, most of all, personnel and financial resources.

The "single-agency" concept has been advocated internationally as far back as Commissioner of Narcotics Harry Anslinger's efforts at the League of Nations

in the 1930's. The concept holds that each country should have a single agency responsible for drug control, which includes regulating the legal use of narcotic and dangerous drugs and combatting the illicit traffic.

At various times in our history we have attempted to achieve this idealized organizational scheme at the Federal level, always to be frustrated by the ambitions of other agencies to obtain a slice of the glamorous pie. The old Federal Bureau of Narcotics (FBN), the "single agency," had to defend its charter against the Customs Service's frequent ventures into the investigative area in the U.S. and abroad (when Customs should have been concentrating on its legitimate border interdiction role).

The creation of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control (BDAC) in the mid-1960's, with the responsibility to enforce laws

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John Warner is retired from the Drug Enforcement Administration, where he served as Director of Foreign Operations.

Durrant:

Live healthy lives now, enjoy retirement later

By John D. Durrant

Police officers everywhere are trying to make the world a lighter place by dieting. This phenomenon is not unique to law enforcement — our society as a whole has become very weight-conscious. The number of diet-related commercials on television equals that of beer commercials.

In fact, the term "weight loss" is synonymous with big business. Many of remember the old Metracal diet. It is still with us, cloned under a bevy of names. Others may remember our mothers working out with Jack LaLanne on black-and-white televisions. Jack has since been replaced by Jane Fonda, that is. Their theory on health maintenance seems to be the same; Jane is just easier to watch.

Miracle pills are available through the mail and over the counter. They guarantee substantial weight loss in minimal time. A good example is the grapefruit pill. If your body is a semi-living shrine to years of burritos and cheeseburgers, logic would tell you that those little white grapefruit pills don't stand a chance.

Any officer who would like to shed some pounds must realize that crash diets and miracle cures simply don't work. A great deal of effort went into collecting that carcass fat, and a great deal of effort will go into getting rid of it.

The first consideration should be medical supervision. Don't hurt yourself trying to accomplish something positive. Have a doctor you trust monitor your

program.

The only way to lose those unwanted pounds and keep them off is by combining a good sensible diet with good sensible exercise. For most of us that requires a long-term change of lifestyle. Defining a good diet to a police officer is a difficult thing to do. We live life in the fast-food lane. Remember: There are five basic food groups, and we should eat sensibly from each one.

Exercise is always a controversial topic in law enforcement circles. Everyone should participate in some type of large-muscle rhythmic activity. Walking, swimming, running or riding a bicycle are the obvious choices. There are many others that are just as effective and perhaps more enjoyable. But the bottom line is, do something!

The benefits of a police officer maintaining good health while on the job are obvious. Good health is a natural neutralizer of stress. The chances of heart disease are kept to a minimum. The officer looks and feels better. But the benefits go further than the career. As one quipster once observed, "If I had known I was going to live this long, I would have taken better care of myself."

Retirement is a common goal of a great many police officers. After long, laboring careers, it only seems fair that we are in good enough health to enjoy that retirement.

John D. Durrant is Police Chief of American Fork, Utah.



The Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) has one of the more daunting, difficult and dangerous mandates of any police force in the world. In a jurisdiction historically rent by sectarian violence, the officers work under a constant threat of harm, even death, both on and off duty, simply because they are police officers. The cloud of danger hangs just as much over the officers' families. Violent street confrontations can arise from innocuous-seeming gatherings. Terrorist bombs and sniping often punctuate police response to "routine criminal activity" and other calls for service.

As described by Chief Supt. Martin R. Moore, a 50-year-old career officer with the RUC, law enforcement in Northern Ireland operates under a unique set of conditions. The population served by the RUC is about two-thirds Protestant and one-third Catholic — a factor that plays a role in the social, political and religious violence wracking Northern Ireland. It also creates problems for a constabulary that would dearly love to be more representative of its citizens. According to Moore, young Catholics are actively sought out by the constabulary for sworn positions, but all too often they are dissuaded by terrorist elements from pursuing a police career — for the police, in the eyes of the Irish Republican Army, represent England and, by extension, an oppressive outside government.

Moore points out that the mandate of the RUC is, at

least on paper, fairly simple, and not much different from the missions of other police agencies in the Western world: to foster and preserve an environment in which citizens can live in peace and order. Most citizens, he says, support the police in much the same manner as citizens elsewhere do their police. Complications can arise, however, in light of the ever-present reality of terrorist intimidation and retaliation.

The RUC, which came into being in 1922, has carried firearms from the very beginning — which in itself suggests that the force has a role different from that of other constabularies in the United Kingdom. (An exception is made, however, in the case of the RUC's female constables, who patrol unarmed.) The RUC has at times attempted to revert to a traditionally British unarmed police force, but the continuing threat of terrorist attack precluded such a move. Members of the RUC are also equipped differently in terms of their regular use of flak jackets and heavily armored vehicles, and in the massive fortifications that protect police stations from attack.

Like many American police forces, interagency cooperation is a part of everyday life for the RUC. In this case, however, those other agencies are the Ulster Defence Regiment — a locally recruited militia composed of civilian volunteers — and the British Army. The army's presence is both a stabilizing factor and a

source of incalculable friction between Loyalist and Republican forces. The RUC itself is often viewed as more military than police.

The constabulary is one of the most highly and frequently decorated in all of the U.K., as one would imagine under the circumstances. Then, too, the RUC has also suffered heavily over the course of its 67-year history, with 236 line-of-duty deaths and 5,930 injuries through 1987. The toll of death and injury has been felt just as directly by the RUC's full-time and part-time reserve forces.

Superintendent Moore, who joined the force shortly after high school, is a veteran of virtually all the duties that one can perform in the RUC. Currently the force's deputy chief information officer, Moore has served in the past as a uniformed beat patrol officer — on foot, bicycle and automobile — as a station sergeant, as a planning chief, in the personnel and computer branches, and as a deputy divisional commander. The holder of a bachelor's degree and a graduate of the Police Staff College at Bramshill, Moore is clearly a man who loves his job. He notes ruefully how one is forever cautious and aware of the "situation" — the seemingly endless violence — and how he sometimes wishes to escape it, but adds quickly: "This is my home, my life. I like Belfast. We have fewer requests for transfer-out than other constabularies, so others must agree with me."

"Explosions, murder, suspicion, fear, caution are a part of life in Northern Ireland. You accept it, you adjust to it, but are forever cautious and aware of the 'situation.' "

Martin R. Moore

Chief Superintendent with Northern Ireland's Royal Ulster Constabulary

Law Enforcement News interview
by Robert J. Dompka

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Upon entering the headquarters station of the RUC, one is immediately confronted by the look of a military base. There are barriers, a gatehouse, high surrounding walls topped with barbed or concertina wire and sheet metal, and in general the appearance of a heavily armed, well guarded fortress, down to the arms, battle dress and body armor of the personnel. Is this a city police facility or a front-line bastion in a war zone?

MOORE: The barriers and other protective devices are necessary measures. As is well known, we have a continuing terrorist threat and these protective measures are as subtle and tasteful as possible, yet very effective. This is certainly not a war zone but a lovely, energetic and thriving city and we are the police, here to ensure that the laws are upheld — and, I might add, at the will

and with the blessing of most of the people. Those who are in active opposition are in the very great minority and their supporters are relatively few. The people here seek and enjoy police protection.

LEN: We'd all like to believe that we're doing the right and proper job, but at times it's easy to misread the opposition's signals. Can you offer some examples of popular support?

MOORE: Well, the most obvious examples are the letters to the local newspapers, the statements to our representatives who are making appearances at the many community forums and meetings of a variety of kinds. Most importantly, I should think, are the reports from the officers on the street, those on the front line. Our lads report that their relationship with the people on their beats is extremely supportive. I'm talking about the housewife, local merchants, sports club members and all the rest. Another indication is the assistance we get when we make inquiries about a police case. I have been a policeman for many years and have seen our community come forth to help in our general and specific inquiries as well as any community

anywhere. They give us information, statements and appear before the magistrate, as necessary, if they have information on a crime or criminal.

LEN: Do you get the same level of support when you're making inquiries into terrorist crimes?

MOORE: No, but that is understandable and, I should think, normal. Part of the terrorist threat, the terrorist tactic, is intimidation and fear. The citizens are afraid, and rightfully so, and as a result are more reluctant to give information. We are supplied with information at times under the agreement that no identification will be made of the informant and there will be no appearance before the magistrate. That does hinder our forces, because we must follow and we choose to follow the rule of law even though the terrorists do not.

LEN: Terrorists can come from any angle and in many guises: a child with a lunch pail, a businessman with a briefcase, a bully outside a pub, a woman pushing her baby carriage. Any call for assistance could well be an ambush. How do you instruct your officers to serve the

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Robert J. Dompka, Ph.D., is a professor of criminal justice and Director of the Criminal Justice Program at Montgomery College in Rockville, Md.



"A firebomb is a cowardly and despicable act. To carry out such an act against completely defenseless women, children, and other family members in the dead of night, or while in the privacy of your home, is an abomination."

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community while maintaining an effective level of self-protection?

MOORE: Well, it has to be said that over 90 percent of our work is what you would call "normal" police work. The crimes which occur and to which we respond are the crimes you see anywhere, the burglaries, robberies and so forth. Most of our calls are typical police service calls — lost children, minor disturbances, cats stuck in trees, traffic snarls, requests for information — just like the policeman's lot everywhere. Our personnel are well trained and dedicated and we have constabulary policy and procedures for these actions. However, we are also well aware that we are living in a unique environment. When we get a call of any description, even the most seemingly routine and innocent call, we make a very quick check to determine what we can about the call and the caller. We check names and locations for any records. We ask additional preliminary questions.

Personnel-conscious

LEN: This must take valuable time in the case of certain emergency calls...

MOORE: Valuable time, yes, but to protect our more valuable personnel. And we really do not lose that much time. We can dispatch an answer to a call immediately, but before any personal contact is made we supply the responding officers with as much data as we can. We feel that we are better prepared than the average police response; we must be. We incorporate more precautions. All the services in this area practice something of the same preliminary procedures. The fire and rescue services are also subject to retaliatory terrorist acts if they are doing their duty and risking their lives. So the caution is within the public services and it is throughout Northern Ireland, not by any means limited to Belfast.

We have certain locations within the area which have proven to be more volatile, more likely to produce or harbor a terrorist action. In the event a call comes from these areas we take extra precautions. We make a risk assessment on each call, translate the answer into our response action and then send the necessary support to maximize favorable safe results. And we've been quite successful.

LEN: How does the continuing problem of terrorism affect the constabulary, and how is it being addressed?

MOORE: As police officers, we are aware that our job is not so much elimination as containment. We have had murder since the first few people on this Earth, and murder is still with us. The police officer must protect and serve the people of the community which establishes his job, and assist this community in attaining and maintaining a certain quality of life by controlling forces from outside and inside in accordance with the established law. I sound like a preacher, but that is our mandate and our quest. I believe it and the force believes it.

LEN: What about intimidation of police officers and their families?

MOORE: A petrol bomb — a firebomb — is a cowardly and despicable act. To carry out such an act against completely defenseless women, children, and other family members in the dead of night, or while in the privacy of your home, is an abomination. What person could offer an excuse for such an attack? Firing an automatic weapon at an unsuspecting family member while at work, riding in an automobile, in the garden, or in a public area is an unthinkable display of cowardice. Telephone, letter and shouted threats are equally ugly and equally devastating. We have hundreds of these threats and attacks annually against officers' families. We are particularly concerned with the younger family members, who may not understand or be equipped to handle those attacks.

LEN: What has been the official response?

MOORE: We have had a variety of responses to meet the obvious physical and emotional needs. The official policy is one of complete support by the Crown. Of equal importance, perhaps even more importantly, there is complete support within the force — if anything, each act of intimidation has a tendency to bring the RUC closer together into a supportive, helpful, loving unit — yes, loving. The officers and their families, to the person, come to the aid of each other without question, in whatever manner is necessary — food, funds, solace, counsel. Actually, it's a wonderful phenomenon to witness this expression of human concern.

Specifically, though, we take quick action to protect those families or individuals involved. Each situation is investigated, analyzed and evaluated. The victim is given whatever protection is immediately necessary, the ultimate of which is relocation, either within Northern Ireland or to another area in the U.K. We will protect sites or people as necessary, and our protection is continuing. We do not take an immediate action and then abandon the victims. These are our people, our colleagues.

Headache remedies

LEN: This must be a logistical headache that requires special attention...

MOORE: We had to form a special group, called the Emergency Housing Unit. During Easter time, 1986, there was a "day of action" against the police which caused a number of incidents, and by the end of the year it amounted to hundreds of incidents and peripheral acts and threats of personal violence. As a result over 100 families were permanently relocated. This program has continued. The unit provides housing, funds, protection, and all related services.

An open form of intimidation has been the many, many attacks on our police stations. Our sites throughout the constabulary have been subjected to attacks. As you have seen, each station is enclosed by a woven steel-mesh fence, sometimes 30 feet high. Additionally, this fence is backed by an opaque corrugated steel sheeting to prevent rifle fire. There may be additional precautions, such as road barriers or sandbags. None of this is

desirable. The force is committed to community response, and the police and the police station should be accessible to answer community needs. The stated objective of the Community Relations Branch, which I'll paraphrase, is to attain a society which finds it possible to live and work in harmony and peace, protecting and preserving the rights of all. Nobody wants to walk around carrying open arms and wearing a flak suit. That means I don't trust you. Unfortunately, this is the character of our current situation.

LEN: How has the RUC addressed the mental and emotional needs caused by terrorist intimidation?

MOORE: Several years ago the force established an Occupational Health Unit. This unit provides the best professional medical assistance available to the force and their families. This unit is dedicated to and was founded on the principles of prevention, not treatment. This will be ongoing and necessarily long term. Improvements will be gradual, and since inception have been most gratifying. This unit has successfully promoted a cooperative effort among the officers themselves — each a diagnostician, if you will. Should an officer detect any changes caused by job stress or job assignment,

"Nobody wants to walk around carrying open arms and wearing a flak suit. That means I don't trust you."

they are encouraged to enlist the aid of the Occupational Health Unit as a means of cooperative preventive care.

Adversity is a binder, and we have a number of programs of concern for our members. We have a welfare branch, a benevolent fund, a dependents' trust and a disabled officers' section. These programs are found in some form or other in most police departments, I should imagine, and they would be supported by official funds or civilian support groups.

LEN: Has the continuing threat of terrorism manifested itself in any unusually high number of early retirements, sick-leave abuses or transfers out of the RUC?

MOORE: Actually, in relation to other constabularies we have a very stable group of officers. There exists an



At the entrance to the main shopping district in Enniskillen, a well-marked blockhouse warns of the extra security measures that are in place. Such control zones are found in cities throughout Northern Ireland.

LEN interview: RUC Chief Supt. Moore

almost imperceptible change among RUC personnel strength. We examine such movements annually in our report to the Authority, and in Ulster we have fewer changes and transfers in or out. The same holds for requests for early retirement. We are a stable force. We hold exit interviews and transfer interviews to right any negative relationship. It's not only a good management practice, but we do have a genuine interest in our officers. In my memory, most moves are for family or other personal reasons and not related to the local situation.

Beyond terror

LEN: Just to look at a different form of international criminality for a moment, what is the drug picture like here in Northern Ireland?

MOORE: We have misuse and abuse of dangerous drugs, but not near the extent that you are experiencing in the United States. Our most abused illegal substance is cannabis, and even that is relatively light. We do not see the misuse of hard drugs that you do. I would suggest that cannabis is 3 or 4 to 1 over all other drugs combined, and the use is about 10 to 1 male versus female. We are aware of the drug trade, we have trained and experienced drug enforcement officers, and we are working to stop drug growth and importation.

LEN: What then are your principal criminal concerns here?

MOORE: Well, aside from the ever-present situation, we are beset with the usual criminal activity faced by any police force. In order of frequency your pattern would be theft, burglary, violence against persons, fights, and violence in the form of robbery, rape and sex offenses, and homicide. Traffic is a major concern, with excessive speed seemingly the major factor in traffic fatalities. The misdemeanors or fixed-penalty notices are the greatest in number, of course, but we look at these as opportunities for our officers to caution or counsel the offender. In this manner, we think we avoid a great deal of the more serious crime. We place great store in prevention and an opportunity to speak with the citizens on a one-to-one basis is a great opportunity for the lads on the street to establish rapport with the people.

LEN: You speak of "the situation"...

MOORE: The "situation," of course, is the political unrest here in Northern Ireland. There are 10 or so separate groups that impact in this milieu, the most visible of which are the Provisional arm of the Irish Republican Army, known variously as IRA, Provos, Republicans, or PIRA. There is also their counterparts, the Loyalists. If you visit our communities you are assaulted by barbed wire and barricaded police stations. You see our streets patrolled by armor-plated police cars and military Saracen vehicles. Our police walk patrol in flak vests and in a military-style patrol mode. Enter the main shopping or commercial area of a town and you are met by a blockhouse guarding a restricted area — the shopping center. There, a large sign announces restrictions on automobile use. The highways in and out of the Republic have barriers, checkpoints, and armed police and military personnel. Slogans are painted on walls and fences and the sides of abandoned buildings. Explosions, attempted murder, murder, suspicion, fear, caution are a part of life in Northern Ireland. You accept it, you adjust to it, but are forever cautious and aware of the "situation."

LEN: Yet you don't express a desire to escape it?

MOORE: Everybody has talked about it, but this is my home, my life. I like Belfast; it's a beautiful city. I like the area, the country, the lifestyle. We have fewer requests for transfer-out than other constabularies, so others must agree with me.

LEN: The job is a challenge, then?

MOORE: A real challenge, and speaking personally, most bothersome is the fact that you have no real control over permanently altering or changing it. Our job is containment. There are so many forces involved, neither



Heavily armored patrol vehicles, such as this one seen driving through Londonderry, are a common fixture of law enforcement in Northern Ireland. The reinforced grillwork in front helps to push aside abandoned vehicles and other barricades.

side can get agreement or consensus. The issues are broad and complex and undefined, zealots abound and refuse to consider any position but their own. Children are not born with hate, but here they are, willing to fight and kill but not knowing what either one is.

LEN: The terrorists are essentially split along religious lines, with Catholics in the PIRA and Protestants in the Loyalists. The RUC is overwhelmingly Protestant, isn't it?

MOORE: We recognize that the PIRA is essentially a Catholic orientation and the Loyalists are Protestant. We very strongly desire a larger representation of Catholic men and women in our ranks. I would estimate current Catholic strength at 10 percent, but we want more. We suffer greatly from intimidation by Catholic anti-RUC groups. We advertise in Catholic sections of town, in Catholic media and at Catholic-sponsored events in order to get applicants. But once the PIRA is aware a lad is interested he is intimidated out of applying or continuing his interest.

Many of our civilian workers are Catholic. We try not to make one's religious preference an issue in employ-

ment, but we would like to have more Catholics in the force as a positive voice on the job. Many of the cowardly terrorist attacks are directed against Catholic premises and Catholic places of worship. It's essentially a two-sided conflict and we recognize this and want to stop both sides. A more equitable distribution of personnel would help change the conditions.

LEN: What is your current complement of officers?

MOORE: We are about 10,500, with 3,000 reserve officers and 1,650 part-time police reservists. Reserve officers do regular duty of 40 hours per week with regular assignments and employment in the full range of police duties. They have a reserve status only because of fiscal or administrative constraints. They take the same training and meet the same qualifications as the regular constables, which most reservists aspire to and will become as the billets become available. The part-time reservists, on the other hand, get a fortnight's training and most of it is on-the-job, and they serve only with another regular officer. By and large they complement the regular forces. They are clerks, salesmen, professional people who do this work because they enjoy it. They bring something to the community and believe in law and order. We also employ about 3,000 civilian staff employees who are expert in many professional and technical fields. This civilian component contributes to our successes as do the other elements of the force. We are very proud of them. I mentioned earlier the support which we receive for our cause. A good example of this is the fact that in 1987 we had almost 20 applicants for each of the 250 or so vacancies on the force. These figures certainly speak directly to support in the community.

Out on the beat

LEN: Is there anything unusual or noteworthy in the way the force is organized and deployed?

MOORE: The force is on a 40-hour work week, broken into five eight-hour days. There are permanent assignments to a shift, with three shifts working each day, and a rotation of shifts from days to mids to nights, followed by one rest day. This is the work pattern through the rank of inspector. The higher ranks — chief inspector, superintendent and chief superintendent — are on 24-hour call and work as needed. Generally these higher ranks are assigned a 40-hour work week, but there is less rigidity in their schedules because they invariably spend far more than 40 hours on the job. We also have special squads and other exceptions on different schedules.

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Moore: "Our females are not armed"

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LEN: What about patrol methods and assignments in the constabulary?

MOORE: On foot patrol our officers work as a team — a minimum of two. The foot officers never walk side-by-side, but are split, usually walking on opposite sides of the street, keeping each other in view — protecting each other's flank, so to speak. Their patrol space is less casual than patrols elsewhere, and they routinely wear external body armor [flak vests]. These officers may or may not be armed with submachine guns or other automatic weaponry. All carry radio equipment and report frequently. All patrols are male officers only. Our female officers do not carry arms. If a female officer should go on patrol she will be the third or fourth officer and usually the patrol will be in an armored vehicle.

LEN: All your officers, then, have had automatic weapons training?

MOORE: All our male officers are well trained and qualified to use and maintain handguns, rifles, shotguns and variations of these types. Female officers do not take weapons training and do not desire such training.

LEN: Your female officers have not demanded equal treatment in this respect?

MOORE: Our female officers, as a whole, would rather not be armed. They have specifically requested their unarmed status. For one thing they are much less prone to attack, and much less subject to unwarranted intrusion into their official and personal lives. We have had women on the force for half a century and they have always been completely integrated, other than in the more hazardous areas. Women patrol throughout the United Kingdom, but not whilst armed. But then, as you know, most of our patrol officers in the U.K. are unarmed.

LEN: There still seems to be something inherently unfair in this arrangement: equal status, equal pay, but not equal risk...

MOORE: There is a difference. It is in the hazardous pay we receive. All male personnel receive an additional stipend for services in Northern Ireland. Women do not because they are not routinely subjected to hazardous duty. The male officers would rather the women are not armed. Call it old-fashioned, chivalrous, but the ladies are somewhat more protective of their female officers and we work in close harmony in this way. This is not to suggest that the female officer does not serve on patrol; she just serves in a different manner.

LEN: Traveling throughout Northern Ireland, one notices a number of heavily armored vehicles on patrol. Are these special service vehicles of some sort?

MOORE: No. These are armored Land-Rovers which we use as regular street patrol vehicles. This type vehicle makes up the bulk of our patrol vehicles. We do use regular production automobiles, which we call "soft-skins," for a variety of routine police tasks, and we also have a host of other types of vehicles. But the armored Land-Rover has proven most useful. We patrol two to a vehicle, and at times three. We have an established scheme of backup support on every call, and the depth of this backup varies with each response. Many of the armored Land-Rovers are further modified. We sometimes add steel skirts to prevent rolling explosives under the vehicle. We may add cowcatchers in front to push abandoned vehicles out of the way. There may be additional equipment to control firehoses, and other special variations.

LEN: When the female officer in the vehicle is unarmed, doesn't that make for a costly way to conduct business?

MOORE: Not really, when one realizes that patrol is preventive and relies heavily on observation and requires many different responses. In many cases the presence of a woman is not only desired but absolutely essential, for they bring the feminine perspective to the situation. Our female officers contribute their particular skills in the situations they find themselves, just as any officer does.



An RUC chart details the cache of weapons seized by police in one "celebrated raid" in Loughgall in 1987, and traces the firearms back to their use in a number of terrorist offenses.

Budgets & policy-making

LEN: With all these special vehicles, special clothing and other equipment, you must have an unusually high budget in relation to other forces in the U.K. . . .

MOORE: Our budget demands are different and somewhat higher due to the increased activity caused by our unique situation. The weapons and vehicles are more costly, the training more frequent and more intense, and there are other special demands. On the other hand, we would not have the traffic, crime or other special needs found in London, for example. Each constabulary unit submits its annual budget to the U.K. Police Authority, just as your departments do to their higher authority, city council or county council. The Authority has its rounds of budget hearings and each force then receives its share. It's all very routine. I must say that we are not mercenaries here in Northern Ireland. We do get the princely sum of 1,000 pounds per year for hazardous duty. That is certainly not enough to induce a person to enter our force unless they wanted to do the work. As a matter of fact, lads serving in other parts of the U.K., principally major cities, get a similar cost-of-living allowance.

We also have additional demands for personnel and technology for ongoing surveillance, logs, files and records due to the terrorist situation. We are also allotted additional manpower for crowd control and other preventive actions and mobile support units unique to the RUC. The Authority meets these needs. We aren't paying a bounty to anyone to serve in the RUC.

I mentioned extra personnel for crowd control. I must call your attention to this activity because we are subjected, to a far greater extent than is normal, to activities which we place under the general heading of "public order." We have thousands of parades and demonstrations annually. Your larger departments may be subjected to an occasional parade or a minor incident or demonstration. We have an almost steady diet of large crowds and incidents of a far more explosive nature, both literally and figuratively. The vast majority of these gatherings pass without serious incident, but the potential exists in each collection of people. As police we are not in the business of supporting sides, but we do support the right to peaceful protest as long as the necessary parade and assembly permits are obtained. I do not think any permit was refused last year, and only one or so in years past, in my recollection. We work closely with parade and assembly organizers to help reduce tension and confrontation. There is a cost in the

deployment of manpower, and even though we may get extra personnel, usually manpower must be taken from other activities, such as traffic or general patrol. In this way the entire community suffers.

LEN: As we understand it, the Police Authority sets the policy for all forces in the U.K., and then each Chief Constable further interprets this policy in his area of control . . .

MOORE: That is essentially the scheme. Of course, this is an oversimplification for a very complex and extended structure. The Police Authority provides the funds, buildings, etc., as justified in the Chief Constable's request and in keeping with the needs of all U.K. forces. We have our special needs met as do other constabularies. We get nothing like a blank check. I am sure every officer in command feels more funds and more manpower would make for a better job. We have learned that more perspiration, ingenuity and organization can overcome other shortcomings.

Good neighbor policy

LEN: Important to any police organization are the relationships with surrounding and supporting forces. What is the RUC relationship with the Ulster Defence Regiment?

MOORE: The UDR is made up of locally recruited lads who act in support of the RUC. They come in at our request, just as you would ask the FBI for assistance. Most of the time their service is requested as support at border checkpoints or for large demonstrations. The army also provides support in the disposal and defusing of bombs. I believe this is also the practice in many departments throughout the United States in bomb situations. These lads have had a number of casualties, as one can imagine. They serve most honorably, and my hat goes off to the brave lads.

LEN: And the RUC's relationship with the Garda Siochana?

MOORE: The Garda is the 11,000-man police force responsible for the Republic of Ireland. The Garda works very closely with the RUC to secure the 300-mile common border from any illegal movement of drugs,

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Who's running the drug-enforcement show?

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dealing with dangerous drugs (barbiturates, amphetamines, psychotropics, etc.) violated the single-agency principle. This was eventually recognized, and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) was created by combining the FBN and BDAC. Customs remained the fly in the ointment by its constant independent and often counterproductive investigations, domestically and overseas. The conflict could not be resolved amicably by the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of Customs,

and the Attorney General, on behalf of BNDD. It had to be settled by President Nixon, who again made BNDD the single investigative agency for drug offenses, requiring the Customs Service to report border seizures to BNDD and, if requested, to assist and act under BNDD's direction. Unfortunately, the Presidential edict was not worth the paper on which it was written. Violations continued until 1973, when a new reorganization took place, establishing the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) as the "single" agency.

Boston police, prosecutors turn up the heat on youth gang members

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sidered by police to be hard-core and dangerous, said Boston Police Department spokeswoman Jill Riley. As part of the intensified anti-gang effort, police have stepped up their surveillance of the youths' activities and have compiled dossiers on each, she said.

Many have previous criminal records, Rodman added.

"They're known to police. We have all their pictures, their profiles. We've computerized who's who, what's what. When these kids are seen, they're automatically stopped on the street, frisked and asked what they're doing," said Riley.

The Police Department's beefed-up efforts have resulting in the jailings of at least two suspected gang leaders, Riley told LEN. One of them, released after posting \$2,000 bail, is considered a suspect in a recent murder, she added.

Gang activities include low-level drug-dealing, thefts and muggings, said Riley, adding that shootings erupt from "minor infractions — walking down the wrong street, stepping on somebody's girlfriend's foot."

Visibility and Security

Police patrols have been increased at the street level in an effort to make officers more visible to the young toughs as well as instill an extra sense of security in neighborhood residents, according to Dep. Supt. William Celester, the commander of Area B, which includes Roxbury and Dorchester.

Celester told LEN that while civil liberties groups seem to have problems with the stop-and-search tactics being employed by police officers, "we're not concerned with that because we're in our rights to do it."

"We're not indiscriminately searching anybody," said Celester. "We're doing it to people that are known to us as gang members or drug dealers."

Numerous weapons have also been confiscated by police in recent months.

"We get all kinds of guns,"

Celester said. "We get automatic assault weapons. We get automatic pistols. We get revolvers. We get 'em all. You name it, we get it."

Community input has aided the department immensely in helping to quell gang activities, Celester said. Operation SAV (Strategy Against Violence) and the Area B Power Patrol are two of the continuing street-level efforts aimed at reducing outbreaks of gang violence.

Community Cooperation Cited

Power Patrol is a group of 27 officers who are not tied into the 911 emergency dispatch system and are thus free to canvass neighborhood streets. The operation received its name from local residents "with the thought of taking power back from the thugs," Celester said.

"The best thing that we have going for us is the cooperation of the community, and I really want to stress that," Celester said. "I think that this community has a closer police relationship than any other community in this state. I honestly believe that."

The police commander cited a 96-percent clearance rate in recent cases of gang-related violence as proof that "the police are doing their job."

"The fact of the matter is that the rest of the criminal justice system has not kept in line with the police," he said, noting that while arrests are made, suspects "seem to fall through the cracks of the criminal justice system."

Community leaders themselves have generally welcomed the get-tough approach against youth gangs outlined by city officials, although some questioned whether the criminal justice system would be able to handle an increased caseload.

Georgette Watson, founder of the local Drop-a-Dime crime prevention program and a community leader who last year warned of the encroachment of youth gangs in the area, said: "The prisons are overloaded, the jails are overloaded and if they prosecute a lot of people, where are they going to put them?"

The Customs agents whose primary job it was to investigate drug offenses were transferred to DEA, along with some other agencies that had been established for specific ancillary purposes. Customs was again thrown back to border interdiction, but not for long. The ink was barely dry on the reorganization documents when the same old game continued. The Reagan Administration did not help the situation — on the contrary, a dilution of the single-agency concept occurred when the FBI obtained "concurrent jurisdiction" over drug offenses, and a multitude of other Federal agencies joined the fray.

In the more than 30 years during which I have been involved in drug law enforcement on the state and Federal levels, I have seen the tragic results of not placing responsibility and authority in one agency concerned with this problem. There have been shootouts between different agencies investigating the same trafficking group, where one agency is

unaware of the other agency's presence. In overseas operations with counterpart foreign agencies, it is especially embarrassing to learn that another U.S. agency has made the same inquiries or has requested participation in an investigation with the foreign law enforcement agency to which one has already been accredited. It is a constant puzzle to foreign law enforcement officials attending international conferences to be confronted by a dozen or more U.S. delegates from different agencies, while they represent their countries with just one or two officials. Agency-shopping among Federal agencies by state and local law enforcement agencies is also counterproductive.

What is the solution? One had hoped that the so-called "drug czar" would reestablish the single-agency concept in the area of drug control and enforcement. So far that does not appear to be on the horizon. I would recommend that one of two options be adopted.

1 Provide DEA with the sole responsibility, authority and

resources to be the single drug enforcement agency on the Federal level. Transfer the thousand FBI agents allegedly devoting their full time to drug investigations to DEA. Order all other Federal agencies to initiate drug investigations only after consultation with, approval by and under the direction of DEA. Overseas, only DEA should be authorized to represent the United States on drug enforcement matters, under the guidance of the Ambassador who is the President's representative. If differences of opinion surface, DEA headquarters and the State Department shall consult and make a binding decision.

2 The second option, which is less desirable, consists of transferring DEA lock, stock and barrel to the FBI as a separate drug enforcement division, after which the same conditions outlined in Option 1 would apply.

If we really mean what we say with regard to providing the drug enforcement effectiveness that the public is demanding, it is essential that one of the options listed be adopted forthwith.



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Jobs

Captain of Police. The McAllen, Tex., Police Department is seeking to fill a command position which directs all personnel within the Service Bureau and assists the Police Chief in all phases of the department's administrative, data processing, and fiscal responsibilities. The department consists of 171 sworn officers and 69 civilian personnel, and has an annual budget of \$6.8 million.

Candidates should have progressively responsible law enforcement experience, along with relevant educational and training accomplishments. A bachelor's degree in criminal justice, public administration or a related field is preferred. Graduation from the FBI National Academy, the Senior Management Institute for Police, or other nationally recognized training program for police managers is desired. Candidates must have or be able to meet eligibility requirements for State of Texas advanced certification.

Screening will consist of, but is not limited to, resume review, background investigation, and rating of training and experience. Top candidates will participate in an assessment center to assist in final selection. Salary is \$34,350 to \$37,418, plus benefits and allowances.

To apply, submit comprehensive resume by July 31, 1989, to: Sgt. Sam Hunnicutt, Director of Training, McAllen Police Department, McAllen, TX 78501.

Executive Secretary. The Michigan Law Enforcement Officers Training Council is seeking to fill an executive level non-classified position with the state of Michigan, Department of State Police in Lansing.

The Michigan Law Enforcement Officers Training Council is charged with setting minimum employment and training standards. The Executive Secretary directs the resources and person-

nel of the agency and administers the policies and programs of the Council with an annual budget of approximately \$1.5 million. Salary range for this position is \$40,590.72 to \$55,979.28 per year, plus liberal fringe benefits.

Applications may be obtained from Sheriff Henry Zavislak, Chair, MLEOTC Selection Committee, 212 W. Wesley Street, Jackson, MI 49201. Application deadline is August 15, 1989.

Crime Laboratory Director. The Chicago Police Department is seeking qualified applicants for the position of Director of the Crime Laboratory Division.

The director will be responsible for all administrative and organizational aspects of the laboratory, including managing the complete range of technical and analytical work performed in a full-service crime laboratory. Applicants should be knowledgeable in the areas of forensic science, criminalistics, evidence gathering, analysis and evaluation, and laboratory procedures and management.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years progressively responsible police command experience, along with strong communications skills. A bachelor's degree with major course work in criminal justice, law enforcement administration, public administration or related field is required.

located in the Chicago area, is seeking an experienced and innovative manager for the position of Chief of Police. The Police Department has a budget of \$3 million and 80 full-time and 15 part-time employees.

Responsibilities of the position include the management of patrol services, criminal investigations and juvenile services, police records, community relations, crime prevention, training and traffic enforcement functions. Salary is up to \$56,456, commensurate with experience and qualifications, plus attractive fringe benefit package.

Applicants should have a minimum of five years progressively responsible police command experience, along with strong communications skills. A bachelor's degree with major course work in criminal justice, law enforcement administration, public administration or related field is required.

To apply, submit application before Aug. 4, 1989, to: Village Manager, 255 East Wilson, Lombard, IL 60148. EOE/M/F.

Training Officers. The Nevada Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission plans to hire two training officers on Aug. 1. Both positions will be located in Carson City.

Duties of the position include training and supervising students in a police academy and conducting professional level training throughout the state. Applicants are required to have a strong background in uniformed law enforcement and three years of professional experience in training. Salary range for the positions is \$24,000 to \$32,600 per year, depending on qualifications.

To apply, send a resume to Nevada POST, 555 Wright Way, Carson City, NV 89711. Telephone: (702) 885-3283.

Chief of Police. Lombard, Ill., a growing community of 38,100

Interview: RUC Supt. M. R. Moore

Continued from Page 12

weapons, explosives, and in controlling any other criminal or terrorist action. Liaison is an important part of our job and we respect and appreciate the help of our colleagues in the police business.

LEN: To many outsiders, the army's presence in Northern Ireland seems to be considerable, even excessive. Is this so, and is it necessary?

MOORE: I gave you a photo of the weaponry recovered in the celebrated raid at Loughgall in 1987. Examination of these weapons suggests that these terrorists are not a group of idealistic or disorganized young toughs, but a well-trained, well-organized, and certainly well-equipped army with considerable outside help. Automatic and high-caliber weapons are plentiful here. They take funds to buy, they take an organization to get them in, and they take training to use. I also would remind you of the number of lives lost, which indicates more than a disorganized band of youthful zealots: 2,639 dead and 30,514 injured in eight short years. The area is in an economic depression, and the loss of homes, churches and businesses contributes very heavily to this loss. The RUC, in protecting this community, has paid a high toll of 253 officers murdered and 6,164 injured. Nobody can want this carnage and the attendant financial costs in the millions of pounds could well have been spent on jobs and homes and education.

LEN: Is there an end to all this? Will you defeat the PIRA?

MOORE: A nicely loaded question, which I cannot answer. The RUC represents the people and the people's wishes expressed in the law. We will continue to do our job within existing law. I guess there will always be crime, and terrorism is just a more invidious, insidious and cowardly type of crime — one which we will continue to attempt to eliminate.

LA ballistics bungle troubles prosecutors

Continued from Page 7

Ross's gun "and no other weapon."

Reputation for Flippancy

A Times article suggested that the LAPD was under pressure to nab suspects in connection with a series of killings involving 69 prostitute victims and the "street murders" of 30 other women in the past four years. The newspaper also quoted unnamed members of the LAPD who said that the firearms testing unit had a reputation for "flippancy" and was prone to "Wolferism," a nickname for mistakes in which an investigator is too quick to identify a gun. The term refers to DeWayne Wolfer, a one-time LAPD criminalist who misread evidence in the 1968 assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

Morton told LEN that some of his earlier work for defense lawyers had uncovered other mistakes in evidential analysis by the LAPD such as "faulty iden-

tification procedures. There were situations where wrong identifications were made, statements were made about the evidence that were clearly incorrect."

Morton's analysis of the LAPD's handling and testing procedures in the Ross case may have opened up a can of worms for the department.

"If I were an attorney I would certainly look very critically at that because it certainly suggests that if they make a mistake in a very critical case in which they are really being asked to make a very serious charge against a deputy sheriff, then it certainly is conceivable there are mistakes in other cases," Morton said.

The mistakes are apparently troubling to local prosecutors as well. On May 19, officials from the LAPD and the District Attorney's office agreed on a formal request from prosecutors that they be able to employ independent firearms examiners in selected cases.

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Upcoming Events

AUGUST

16-17. Drug Interdiction. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Florence, S.C. Fee: \$300.

16-17. Chemical Munitions & Riot Agents. Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$275.

17-20. Workshop for Recently Appointed Chiefs. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Niagara Falls, N.Y. Fee: \$400 (IACP member); \$450 (non-member).

21-22. Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Binghamton, N.Y. Fee: \$275.

21-22. Interviewing the Sexually Assaulted or Abused Child. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$300.

21-23. Police Records Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Reno, Nev. Fee: \$350 (IACP member); \$400 (non-member).

21-23. Understanding Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Mount Lebanon, Pa. Fee: \$400.

21-23. Police Computer Applications. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del. Fee: \$575.

21-24. The LSI Course on Scientific Content Analysis. Presented by the Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation. To be held in Los Angeles. Fee: \$500.

21-25. Field Training Officers' Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Nashville, Tenn. Fee: \$375.

21-25. Managing Undercover & Informant Operations. Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$300 (in-state); \$350 (out-of-state).

21-25. Forensic Science Technology. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

21-25. Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$375.

21-25. Advanced Narcotics Investigations: Conspiracy & RICO. Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Long Beach, Calif. No fee.

21-25. Police Traffic Radar Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$375.

21-25. Search & Recovery/Rescue Underwater Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500.

21-25. Tactical Weapons. Presented by Ex-

ecutec Internationale Corp. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$450.

21-25. Automated Crime Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

21-25. Fourth Annual National Analytical Training Conference. Presented by the Florida Southern Regional Chapter, International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$175 (IACLEIA member); \$195 (non-member).

21-25. Video 1 - Introductory Surveillance Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

21-26. Police Executive Development. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

22-25. Recognition, Investigation & Prevention of Child Abuse. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$25.

23-24. Dispatcher Stress & Burnout Reduction. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Binghamton, N.Y. Fee: \$275.

23-24. Using HyperCard Software in Criminal Justice Agencies. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory & Training Center. To be held in Washington, D.C.

23-25. Determining the Cause & Origin of Fires, Arson & Explosives. The 27th Annual Training Seminar of the National Association of Fire Investigators. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$275 (NAFI member); \$300 (non-member).

24-25. Law Enforcement Automated Intelligence Analysis. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del. Fee: \$400.

24-25. Supervisory Principles within Communications Centers. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Winston-Salem, N.C. Fee: \$275.

28. Video II - Advanced Surveillance Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

28-29. Improvised Explosive Devices & Booby Traps. Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$250.

28-30. 13th Annual Law Enforcement Information Systems Symposium. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$350 (IACP member); \$400 (non-member).

28-30. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Portland, Ore. Fee: \$495.

28-30. Understanding Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$400.

28-30. Police Planning, Research & Im-

plementation. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Portland, Me. Fee: \$350 (IACP member); \$400 (non-member).

8-31. The LSI Course on Scientific Content Analysis. Presented by the Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$500.

28-Sept. 1. Interview & Interrogation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

28-Sept. 1. Introductory TEAM-UP with a Data Base Management System. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

SEPTEMBER

5-7. Advanced Police Budgeting & Fiscal Management. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.

5-7. High-Risk Incident Management. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

5-Oct. 13. Delinquency Control Certificate Program. Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles. Tuition: \$2,500.

6-8 Consolidation of Public Safety Services: An Analysis. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in St. Louis. Fee: \$395 (IACP members); \$445 (non-members).

7-8. Executive/VIP Protection. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Nashville, Tenn. Fee: \$350.

7-June 16, 1990. Police Administration Training Program (The Long Course). Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: (tuition & books): \$6,500.

10-15. Ninth Annual Conference of the National Association of Police Planners. To be held in Toronto, Ontario.

11-12. High-Risk Warrent Service & Tactics. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver. Fee: \$245 (IACP members); \$295 (non-members).

11-13. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$495.

11-13. Narcotics Enforcement & Organized Gangs. Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. No fee.

11-13. Investigation of the Use of Deadly Force by Police. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

11-14. 35th Annual Seminar & Exhibits of the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in Nashville, Tenn. Fee: \$330 (ASIS members); \$430 (non-members).

11-14. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid

& Associates. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$550.

11-15. Basic Hostage Negotiation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

11-16. Research Methods & Evaluation in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.

11-21. Sniper Operations. Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$1,100.

11-22. At-Scene Accident Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

11-22. Traffic Accident Reconstruction.

Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Media, Pa. Fee: \$595.

12. Lighted Entry Assault Dynamics. Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. Fee: \$95.

13-14. Using Database Management Software in Criminal Justice Agencies. Presented by the National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory & Training Center. To be held in Washington, D.C.

14-15. Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Becoming a Police Chief. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$200 (IACP members); \$250 (non-members).

Conviction of mother offers new angle on rape cases

Continued from Page 3

Sutton v. Commonwealth. In that case, an aunt was convicted of rape after helping her husband force her teen-ageniece to have intercourse with him. While Bryan said she does not see her case as an expansion of existing rape statutes in Virginia, it is a "creative" prosecution because it underscores "just how much action is enough to be a principal in the second degree."

"The case is important to me because I prosecute a number of sexual abuse cases involving child victims. And in a number of cases, we know that mothers know," Bryan said.

But "knowing" is not enough to make mothers criminally culpable under Virginia law, she added. In this case, guilt was alleged because the mother knew, yet did nothing to prevent the rapes from occurring.

Appellate Support Foreseen

"I'd like this case to be the beginning of us holding the mothers responsible," she noted. "I take the position that she did do something. She gave them per-

mission and she allowed the use of her bed. She gave them privacy in order to accomplish the act."

Because of the uniqueness of the case, Bryan said, the Commonwealth will probably be called before the judge to re-argue the case to preserve the conviction. But she believes the case will be upheld on appeal because the Sutton case clearly indicates that the Commonwealth "must establish that the woman procured, encouraged, countenanced or approved the man's commission of a crime. She must have had his criminal intent or committed some overt act in furtherance of the offense."

While Bryan hopes the case is not appealed, she said, "There's another part of me that hopes it darn well is. I think there's plenty of evidence there for a conviction to be upheld and should we come to that, I think that perhaps law enforcement and prosecutors in Virginia would understand just how little you need to hold someone responsible in this situation of a principal in the second degree. That's the potential value of this case."

A two-part conference

September 11-15, 1989

This annual meeting, which will be held in Chicago IL, is cosponsored by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations, The National Institute of Justice, and the International Association for the Study of Organized Crime. The two-part conference will focus on policy issues as they affect criminal justice operations.



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American Society for Industrial Security, 1655 N. Fort Myer Dr., Suite 1200, Arlington, VA 22209. (703) 522-5800.

Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 492-1810.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669, 70.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (213) 743-2497.

Executec Internationale Corporation, P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

International Association of Chiefs of

Police, 1110 N. Glebe Rd., Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22201. (703) 243-6500.

International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts, Chapter II, P.O. Box 52-2392, Miami, FL 33152. (305) 470-5500, Attn.: Ms. Emma E. Fern.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation, P.O. Box 17286, Phoenix, AZ 85011. (602) 279-3113.

Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program, Institute for Law & Justice Inc., 1018 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314. 1-800-533-DRUG.

National Association of Fire Investigators, 20 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. (312) 427-6320.

National Association of Police Planners, Attn: Staff Sgt. Sam Fairclough, Planning & Development, Metropolitan Toronto Police Force, 40 College St., Toronto, Ontario M5G 1K2. (416)

324-6295.

National Association of Town Watch, P.O. Box 303, Wynnewood, PA 19096. 1-800-NITE-OUT.

National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory & Training Center, Attn.: Jim Zapp, 555 New Jersey Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20001. (202) 638-4155.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300 N.W. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. (305) 776-5600.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011.

University of Delaware, Attn: Jacob Haber, Law Enforcement Training Program, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4487.

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Armor-plated policing

A Land-Rover, heavily reinforced with armor, is just one of many extras found in the arsenal of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. See Page 9.



Shell shock
A sweeping review of the LAPD ballistics unit is in the works after technicians misread evidence in a murder case. On Page 1.

Also in this issue:

Officials in Massachusetts say they are getting closer to nailing a serial killer who has claimed at least 9 victims.....	1
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